

# Converting Colors

XYZ(73.2747, 79.8107, 33.7362)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(73.2747, 79.8107, 33.7362)  
contains.

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# **Color**

**XYZ(73.3176, 79.7279,  
33.7151)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDE785
RGB	253, 231, 133
RGB Percent	99%, 91%, 52%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0941, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.47, 0.01
HSL	49°, 97%, 76%
HSV	49°, 47%, 99%
XYZ	73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151
YIQ	226.4060, 44.5700, -25.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

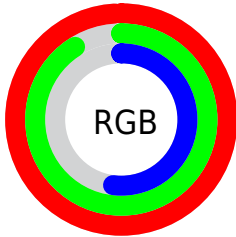
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 253, 133
Decimal	16639877
CIE Lab	91.56, -5.08, 50.15
CIE LCh	92, 50.403, 95.779
Yxy	79.7279, 0.3926, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294829957 (0xFFFDE785)
YUV	226.4060, -46.0492, 23.3229
Hunter-Lab	89.2905, -9.6896, 40.1161

# Details

The XYZ color **73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **39.1236, 35.5201, 97.7224**, and the grayscale version is **72.8850, 76.6806, 83.5052**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.0771, 96.4108, 61.6494**, and **39.2587, 43.1141, 14.0373** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4959, 76.5529, 25.1652**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5985, 83.1475, 44.4965**.

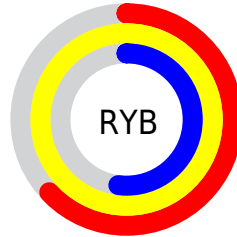
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (91%)

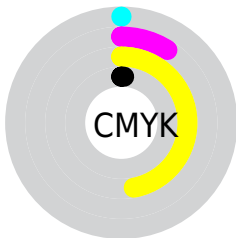
Blue (52%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (52%)

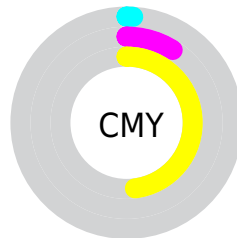


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (9%)


Yellow (48%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 73.3176, 79.7279,  
33.7151

 73.3176, 79.7279,  
33.7151


461.2016,  
494.0154, 333.5901


 54.5250, 59.4945,  
22.3992


 122.9287,  
132.9831, 66.6192

 39.2539, 43.0113,  
13.9494


 154.4779,  
166.7737, 89.0445

 27.1389, 29.8940,  
7.9471

 191.0100,  
205.8521, 116.0101

 17.8147, 19.7581,  
3.9739

232.8904,  
250.6027, 147.9344

 10.9159, 12.2193,  
1.6110

280.4843,  
301.4099, 185.2360

 6.0772, 6.8932,  
0.2987

334.1573,

 2.9332, 3.3954,

358.6582, 228.3335

0.0000

394.2746,  
422.7319, 277.6453

■ 1.1185, 1.3415,  
0.0000

■ 0.0405, 0.1730,  
0.0000

■ 73.3176, 79.7279,  
33.7151

■ 73.3176, 79.7279,  
33.7151

■ 70.4959, 76.5529,  
25.1652

■ 76.5985, 83.1475,  
44.4965

■ 68.0966, 73.5985,  
18.6801

■ 80.3609, 86.8122,  
57.6504

■ 66.0865, 70.8539,  
14.0774

■ 84.6321, 90.7363,  
73.3118

■ 64.4242, 68.3023,  
11.1406

■ 89.4358, 94.9296,  
91.6042

■ 63.0559, 65.9215, 94.0607, 99.1080,  
9.5875 108.7800

■ 62.7311, 65.3289, 94.3180, 99.6226,  
9.3034 108.8657

# Harmonies

## Analogous

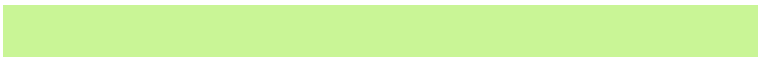
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.3772, 79.7279, 36.9379



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



62.2284, 79.7279, 41.1183

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



57.4451, 79.7279, 135.1164



100.6261, 79.7279, 119.2063

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



39.1236, 35.5201, 97.7224

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



91.1664, 79.7279, 157.8242



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



66.0852, 79.7279, 168.6803

# Square

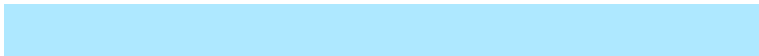
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



53.7538, 79.7279, 94.1339



78.2948, 79.7279, 177.9886



103.1232, 79.7279, 79.8765

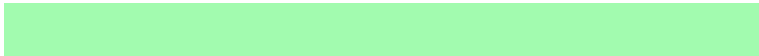


# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



57.1252, 79.7279, 52.7785



78.2948, 79.7279, 177.9886



98.1067, 79.7279, 133.0101

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



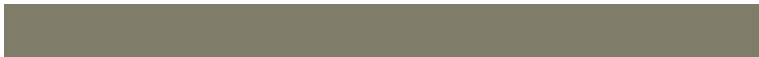
73.3195, 79.7316, 33.7167



87.7737, 93.8063, 80.7054



54.8125, 40.0251, 35.8481



18.5680, 19.8846, 16.4475



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

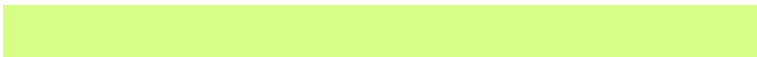
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



73.3195, 79.7316, 33.7167



71.8780, 78.0632, 25.9315



67.3836, 86.3912, 35.3150



19.2615, 20.4911, 19.0843



33.4704, 34.9520, 4.9823



3.3291, 3.5435, 0.5085



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



39.1236, 35.5201, 97.7224



33.2820, 28.2028, 98.2973



42.9125, 32.5258, 96.9448



17.2723, 17.9161, 22.7978



10.0341, 4.9778, 49.8665



1.0460, 0.6227, 4.8783



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

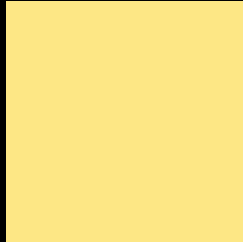
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 73.3176, 79.7279,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151

### Protanopia

73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151

### Deuteranopia

78.1740, 79.5478, 62.2730



## Tritanopia

82.3567, 79.5007, 89.6018

# Trichromacy

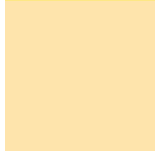


## Original Color

73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151

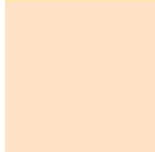
## Protanomaly

73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



## Deuteranomaly

76.0628, 79.5362, 50.3728



## Tritanomaly

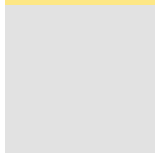
77.9913, 78.9985, 64.5637

# Monochromacy



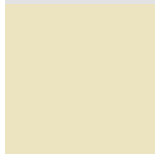
## Original Color

73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151



## Achromatopsia

72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8211



## Achromatomaly

71.8499, 77.1254, 60.9690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(253, 231, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 231, 133)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(253, 231, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 231, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(253, 231, 133) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 231, 133) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(253, 231, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 231, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 231, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 231,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 73.3176, 79.7279, 33.7151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 231, 133) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
231, 133) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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